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time, not only in *P. alpinum*, but in other species of the genus, and has led in one case at least, in South Africa, to the erroneous record of *Dendroligotrichum* as occurring there.

Climacium dendroides (L.) Web. & Mohr.—Bear Id.; 17 June, V. S. Summerhayes (4b). Berggren records a single stem only, from King's Bay.

Thuidium abietinum (L.) B. & S.—One or two gatherings were made of this. Berggren records it only from Green Harbour and Advent Bay.

Amblystegium serpens (L.) B. & S.—Bear Id.; 17 June, V. S. Summerhayes (79). Sterile: not previously recorded from Spitzbergen.

Calliergon sarmentosum var. *fontinaloides* Berggren.—Cape Boheman; 15 July, V. S. Summerhayes (110a). The exact habitat of this remarkable form is not given, but I have no doubt it was a submerged form. It appears to conform very fairly with Berggren's description of his var. *fontinaloides* (of which I have seen no specimens)¹ from the Dovre, Norway, but is, I should judge, a still more extreme form. The stems are 15 cm. long, very closely and regularly pinnate with short, subequal, widely divergent, elongate, much attenuated leaves. The plant has, in fact, in almost every particular (except that the leaves are straight, not falcate) the appearance of a *Drepanocladus* such as *D. Rotae*, and it is hard to convince oneself, even when examining it with the lens, that it is not that, but a *Calliergon*. The lower part of the stem and the lower branches are much denuded, which appears to indicate a station in flowing water.

The variety has only been recorded from the high alps of Styria in addition to the original locality. I have a somewhat similar form from New Zealand, collected by Dr. L. Cockayne "on bottom of shallow natural pond in Craigieburn Mts., Canterbury, at 1200 m. alt."

NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

ON SOME MOSSES FROM THE BLUE MOUNTAIN OF CUBA

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON

On April 10th, 1922 Mr. George Conrad Bucher spent the day on the summit of the highest peak of Cuba, Pico Turquino, 7600 feet and collected six mosses which are interesting because of their rarity and identity with those from the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, occurring on Sir John Peak and Blue Mountain Peak, at altitudes ranging from 5000 to 7400 feet, and including three new records for Cuba.

Holomitrium calycinum (Sw.) Mitt.

Type locality: Jamaica, widely distributed at elevation of 5000–7420 feet, usually on tree trunks. Recently collected by Fre. Clement in the Sierra Maestra. No. 28, Bucher.

Campylopus Brittonae R. S. W. Second West Indian record!

Type locality: Summit of Sir John Peak, Jamaica.

¹ Since the above was in print Mr. Chamberlain has kindly sent me a specimen of the Norwegian plant, leg. Bryhn et Hogen, which quite confirms the original determination. The Spitzbergen plant is a somewhat more extreme form.

Distribution: Summit of Pico Turquino, Cuba—First record. No. 27, Bucher.

Pilotrichella flexilis (Sw.) Jaeg.

Type locality: Mountains in Jamaica. Collected by S. H. Hamilton in 1902 on Pico Turquino, and by Brother Clement and Brother Leon on the Sierra Maestra, Loma del Gato, 1920. Also at higher elevations in Porto Rico, Monte Torrecilla, near Adjuntas and Sierra Luquillo. No. 25, Bucher.

Meteoriopsis patula (Sw.) Broth.

Type locality: Summits of Blue Mountains, Jamaica. Distribution not uncommon at lower elevations in Province of Oriente, Cuba, on the Sierra Maestra, Banao Mountains and Santa Clara. Also in Porto Rico, Monte Torrecilla, near Adjuntas and Sierra Luquillo. No. 26a, Bucher.

Trachypus viridulus (Mitt.) Broth.

Type locality: Andes of Quito. Distributed on rocks near summit of John Crow Peak, Jamaica, and Sir John Peak, altitude, 5500–5800 feet. Not recorded from Cuba or Jamaica by Brotherus! Altho this species was described by Mitten as having entire leaves, the drawings accompanying his type specimens show that the leaves are serrulate and agree with the West Indian specimens above recorded. No. 26, Bucher—First record.

Clastobryum americanum Cardot

Type locality: Mexico

Distribution: Jamaica, John Crow and Sir John Peak. This species has not been recorded heretofore from Cuba, but agrees with 1144 collected by me on Sir John Peak, Jamaica, in 1908, and is a slender form of this species. No. 24, Bucher—First record.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN, N. Y.

LEPTOBRYUM ESCOMELI THER. SP. NOV.

I. THÉRIOT

Dioicum. Caespites densi, pu'chre luteo-virides, nitidi, intus tomento radiculoso ferrugineo valde intertexi. Caulis erectus, 3 cm. altus, superne fasciculato-ramosus, ramis elongatis, graci'is, laxe foliosis. Folia oblongo-elliptica, acuta vel subobtusa, integra, haud limbata, marginibus planis, 0.7–0.8 mm. longa, 0.2 mm. lata; costa ultra $\frac{3}{4}$ evanida, basi 30–60 μ crassa; rete pellucido, cellulis longe et anguste rectangularibus vel linearibus, 60–120 μ longis, 10–12 μ latis, inferioribus parum dissimilis. Flos masculus terminalis, discoideus, folia perigonia patulo-squarrosa, longissime linearia. Folia perichaetia erecta, externa caulinis parum majora, interna anguste linearia, 3–5-longiora, basi dilatata, costa latissima; pedicellus gracilis, erectus, flexuosus, pallidus, aetate